# THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
# North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, July 21, 1827. No 31.


*TERMS.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than* { *breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

## CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

*Wm Albertson.*

*Elizabeth-City, April 7.*

## State of North-Carolina
Currituck County.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1827.*

Thomas S. Land, Adm'r of Aaron Bishop, dec'd, vs. John Shipp. } Original Attachment, levied on the lands of John Shipp, in Gibbs' Woods, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Caroline Land, Wm. Read, esq and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Shipp is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Spence Hall, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Currituck the last Monday in May, and 51st Year of American Independence Anno Domini 1827

**Spence Hall, Clk.**

*Currituck, June 30.*

## $200 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given by the Commissions of Elizabeth-City, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, concerned in setting fire to the Store of Mr. Abner Williams, of this place.

*By order of the Commissioners.*

Joseph H. Pool, *Clk.*

*Elizabeth-City, June 16. St*

## GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

*Elizabeth-City, May 5.*

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same on or before the 10th of July, otherwise their several accounts and notes will be placed in Officer's hands for collection.

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

## State of North Carolina.
Camden County.

*IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.*

John C. Ehringhaus, Adm'r of William T. Muse, dec. vs. Willie McPherson, & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

*Test.*

GEO. FEREBEE, *Clk. & M. E. C. C.*

*Camden County, June 2.*

## NOTICE.

*Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.*

## *Will be Sold*

before the Court-House door in Elizabeth City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

WILLIAM GREGORY, *Shff.*

*By* Joshua A. Pool, *D. Shff.*

*June 9, 1827. tds.*

## Elizabeth-City Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large and commodious room in the Elizabeth-City Academy has been appropriated to the Female Department by the Trustees, and that the number of Pupils is no longer limited.

BENJ SUTTON, *Treasurer.*

*Elizabeth-City, June 23. Tt*

## JUST RECEIVED

*from New-York, per schooner Francis, capt. Smith,*

40 bbls. Pork,
Family Flour,
Superfine do.
Fine and cross middling do.
Raisins, and
A few kegs Tobacco.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

**Leml. C. Moore.**

*Elizabeth-City, June 16. Tf*

## Landing this Day

*from on board the schr. Kitty Flowers, Capt. Ashbee,*

65 bbls. superfine Flour,
25 bbls. Family do. red S,
25 " Middlings,
30 " mess and prime Pork,
8 kegs of Tobacco,
20 bbls. apple Brandy,
10 " Cordial,
3 doz. Bitters,
6 crates stone Ware assorted.

**Mathew Cluff.**

*Elizabeth-City, June 23.*

## COFFEE.

10,000 lbs. Coffee just received per schr. William & John, Crockett, from St. Domingo, and for sale by

**Alpheus Fobes, jun.**

*Elizabeth-City, June 16.*

## Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

*January 20.*

**Blanks for sale at this office**

## One Cent Reward, only,

Will be given for apprehending and delivering to me my indented apprentice Cornelius S. Burges who, without any cause (except his own ungovernable perverse disposition) has the third time absconded, and absented himself from my service without my consent, or that of my son, with whom I placed him to serve, and learn the trade of printer.

I do therefore hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing him, or in any manner whatever aiding or assisting him whereby his return to service may be procrastinated, as I am determined to prosecute those who may offend, without respect to persons.

**William Albertson.**

*July 7, 1827.*

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, on the 1st of July, 1827, which if not taken out by the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Horace Ames, Joseph W. Andrews, Wm. Albertson, Elizabeth Bright, Thos. W. Butler 2, John L. Briggs, John N. Butt, Benj. Bulfinch, Hiram M. Barney 2, Robert H. Burcher, John Bray, Thomas W. Baker, Rob't Bailey, Daniel Bray, John Cude, Maria Comstock, Martha Copeland, Seth Chace, Jun. Jon. W. Childs, Daniel Clark, President & Directors D. S. Canal Co., William H. Davis, Charlotte Davenport, Tamzen Eustis, Joseph Foster, Capt. Nathaniel Freeman, Capt. Azel Gerard, Wm. Gilbert, Nathan N. Gibbs, Lavinia Harvey, John Hoy, Joseph Hinsley, John Harrison, Francis Hooker, Darius Hovey, Thomas Harney, Benj. M. Jackson, Daniel Joy, John Kay 3, Ambrose Knox, Samuel Knox, James Lovett, Edmund S. Lindsay, Morris Langley, David Morris, Lemuel C. Moore, Alston Mygett, Israel Nickerson, Capt. James H. Oliver, William Price, Capt. Edwin Peck 2, Silby Patrick 2, Benj. Pritchard, Hugh S. Patrick, Joseph Porter, Solomon Pool, John H. Rider, Leonard Rowe, Sylvester Richmond 2, Ann Relfe, Sarah Spelmen, Pheneas Spears, Capt. Luther Stodder, Isaac Stafford, James Smith, Ebenezer Tuck, Wm. Tuck 2, Mrs. Talcott, Susan Toxey, Nathaniel N. Tatem, William Vinal, William Winslow, James Whedbee, Esq. Capt. John B. Wharf 2, Jasper Wroten, Andrew W. Wattles, William Wroten, Benjamin West, Isaiah Whelden, Sarah Hood.

**Isaiah Fearing, P. M.**

*Elizabeth-City, July 7. Bt*

## Five Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 17th of June last, negro girl HARRIET, belonging to John Davis.—She is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Nixonton or Newbegun Creek, where she has a mother living—she is a bright, mulatto, 19 years old, of an audacious impudent temper, slothful and dirty habits—but notwithstanding all these qualities, a great favorite of some people who call themselves gentlemen. The above reward will be given, when secured and delivered to me in Elizabeth-City.

**John E. Krozer.**

*Elizabeth-City, July 7. Bt*

## LIME.

*The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale*

100 casks Thomastown Stone Lime.

*HENRY & THOS. JAMES*

*Elizabeth-City, July 14. Bt*

## JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

## Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

### Extraordinary Cow,

*Yielding 8 pounds 13 ounces or twenty and a half pounds of Butter, and a barrel and an half of milk per week.*

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.

*President of the Penn. Agr. Society.*

Dear Sir, My residence, as you know, adjoins Powelton. My intimacy with Mr. Powel, and the interest I take in his agricultural pursuits, particularly in the breeding of live stock, have made me familiar with the details of his farm and the management of his cattle. I enclosed various depositions, taken by George C. Lentner, esq. of Blockley, shewing them an Improved Durham Short Horned Cow called Belina, produced milk between Thursday morning, the 24th inst. and Saturday evening, the 26; i. e. in three days, from which eight pounds thirteen ounces of butter were obtained *by the usual process, at the rate of pounds 20½ per week.*

This cow had no other food, than slop of Indian meal, clover and orchard grass, and has yielded repeatedly by measurement, and so far as can be ascertained by the bucket, continues to yield, twenty-five quarts within the twenty-four hours I carefully superintended the trial recorded, and *sufficiently the parties who were employed in the operation, to believe their statements, independently of the occular demonstration which I have had.*

I am, dear Sir, most faithfully, yours,

JOHN P. MILNOR.

*Rec. Secretary.*

Bethel, July 8th, 1827.

Mr. B. Albertson,

On reading the above extract as published in the American Farmer, I regretted that Mr. Powel did not give us a detailed account of his treatment to his *valuable Cow Belina*, and the estimated quantity of food given her anoually. My curiosity was so much excited however, that I sat down and made the following calculation. It may not be exactly correct, but I think the calculation including the manure made sufficiently large to cover every expense of feeding &c.

*Expenses of feeding Belina.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Gals. of Indian meal per day at 50 cts. per bushel, | $45 62½ |
| 2 Tons best Hay, at $15 00 per ton, | 30 00 |
| 2 Acres of land in clover and or Lard grass, for food, | 30 00 |
| | $105,62½ |

*Value of Milk and Butter.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 73 Bbls. of milk supposed to be the neat quantity after taking the cream off worth $5 00 per bbl. for food for hogs, calves and other purposes | $365 00 |
| 20½ lbs. of butter per week or 1066 lbs. per year at 20 cts. per lb. | 213 00 |
| | 578 00 |
| Deduct expenses of feeding &c. | 105 62½ |
| Neat profits per year, | 472 37½ |

The above calculations shews the value of an *extraordinary Cow*—But we have *many cows that with the same feed, would yield half as much milk and butter*, worth in our families at least $236 at the prices stated above. *These are stubborn facts; facts which I would induce every farmer to keep but few Milch Cows and feed them well.* Every farmer should recollect that his stock is valuable not in proportion to the number of cattle he keeps: But in proportion to their qualities and intrinsic value, in what they will yield in *milk, butter and beef.* If this precept was adhered to, we should not have so many cattle but we should have a few valuable cattle that would yield *more milk, more butter and more beef.*

If you think the above calculations worth publication you are at liberty to insert them in the Star. J. G. H.

*For the Elizabeth-City Star.*

*Cnisty Creek, July 7, 1827.*

Mr. Editor—

I am pleased to see that a portion of your paper is devoted to Agriculture.—Yet, I do not recollect that our farmers have made a single communication to your paper, either on the science or practice of agriculture.

A general apathy seems to prevail; and although the legislature of the state, has set apart a fund for the encouragement and promotion of agricultural and domestic manufactures: No agricultural societies have been formed in pursuance of the said act in this section of the state. If we except the agricultural society of Currituck, there is not a single agricultural society this side of Roanoke River. By this negligence or rather want of public spirit, we are deprived of the benefits of that appropriation, and receive no portion of the *valuable seeds distributed* by the board of agriculture among the several agricultural societies of the state.

Truly, I cannot believe that we understand so much of the science and practice of agriculture as to need no such institution. If we look to our *farms, our fences, our crops and our stock, we shall find room for many and great improvements.*

Many of our farms are much impoverished by continued cultivation, and yet we see no exertions made to reclaim them by the judicious application of manures. We see no rotation of crops; no meadows; no hay lots; and no exertions made to improve the soil. If we look to our stock, we find still greater room for improvement. And if we continue to pursue the same, injudicious and ruinous system of farming, our good lands will all soon be cleared, and after a few years cultivation reduced to so poor a condition as to be unfit for cultivation. We now see many fields which were once rich, now so impoverished as to be thrown out of cultivation—the number of such fields continue to increase, and in less than half a century if we continue our present mode of culture without manuring and rotation of crops, a large number of our most enterprizing farmers will be compelled to look for better lands in our Western Forests, and those who remain well earn their bread with the sweat of their brow and much hard labor.

Before these evils befal us—Let us endeavor to arrest them by every means in our power. Let us endeavor to promote the spirit of improvement by the formation of agricultural societies. If there are not persons of sufficient spirit in our county to form such a society—let the public spirited of two or three counties unite together. We live near to each other, and three counties are not too large a field for the operations of of an agricultural society—Perhaps by such a society an emulation may be promoted between the counties as well as between the members of the society. By such means, we may perhaps arouse the domestic energies of the people, and promote a laudable spirit of emulation and improvement, in the management of our farms and our stock. We possess a soil capable of being rendered as productive as any part of the union—and it only requires a well directed and industrious population, to render this section of country the garden spot of the state.—Wherever we go, we see not only good wheat and corn lands, but lands which would produce meadows and grazing lands if cultivated in clover and the grasses.—And it only requires a vigorous and productive industry to render our meadows and grazing lands as fine as any in the world. Then our horses, our cattle and hogs would rival those of our northern friends.

Then let our influential and wealthy farmers awake to a sense of their duty. Let them endeavor to excite a spirit of improvement by the formation of agricultural societies, and by being first to step forward in the path of improvement. To them much has been committed, and of them much will be required. There is as much room for improvement in the science and practice of agriculture as there is in the science of Chemistry—the researches of Philosophy or the Mechanic Arts. Do you doubt these facts? look at the exertions of Mr. Taylor and of Mr. Skinner, the able and indefatigable editor of the American Farmer, and of others, and you will find that they have brought to light many interesting facts which has tended essentially to promote the interests of agriculture and rural economy. Every day they add something to our stock of knowledge, which if we would put in practice would have a tendency to promote the best interests of our Farmers.

JAMES A. FARMER.

## Constables Blanks.

*WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.*

*INSOLVENT BONDS and CAPS, printed, and for sale at*

*THIS OFFICE.*

June 23.

## ADDRESS

*To the Members of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.*

DEAR FRIENDS—Under an humbling sense of our having fallen short of the high calling of our religious profession, an exercise has spread over this meeting, that we, who are coming up in the places which our predecessors so worthily filled in their day and generation, may endeavor to follow them, as they followed Christ; that so, the faith and the testimonies of our Fathers may be transmitted by us, as they have been received—an unimpaired and precious inheritance.

We fear that there are too many among us, who through unwatchfulness and the influence of a worldly spirit, have suffered the useful occupations of life to encroach upon the mind, until the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things, entering in, have choaked the Word. The desire of wealth, and of self-aggrandisement, and the eager and exclusive pursuit of these objects, are emphatically at "enmity with God." As they are selfish in their nature, they make the whole man selfish and carnal. How do the living members of the Church mourn over the deadening and paralyzing effect of this worldly spirit, when it invades religious society!—May we vigilantly guard against it in every condition of life; for it can enslave the mind as much in the narrowest, as in the widest sphere of action.

Let those among us, who have been entrusted with an abundance of the things of this world, reflect, that the Christian duties are incompatible alike with luxury and ostentation. Even the lawful enjoyments of this life become an offence in the divine sight, when they absorb the attention and alienate the heart from Him. That they may be used innocently, they must be used in his fear. May we, when blessed with prosperity, remember the hand that formed us; lest we slide, by little and little, into the customs and fashions of the world. Large possessions attract numerous acquaintances; luxurious indulgencies excite fresh desires, and unfit the mind for inward retirement, for self-examination, and holy aspiration to the source and fountain of every blessing. We are concerned to caution against the dissipation of mind and waste of time, which are caused by large companies and costly entertainments. These assemblages minister to "the lusts of the eye and the pride of life;" and furnish no food for the immortal soul—nothing to which the awakened mind can recur with peace.

Let none among us suppose, that our testimony to simplicity and plainness is confined to language and dress. When maintained on its right ground, under the influence of the Spirit of Truth, it is a pervading principle which controls the whole conduct; which will prevent the vain decoration of our houses, as much as of our persons, and guide us in a plain way of living, no less than of speaking.—How great is the influence, and how awful the responsibility of evil example!—How many has it led into expenses and customs beyond their means, and out of the truth: thus involving in distress and shame, those who might, otherwise, have preserved an unblemished reputation, and been useful members in the church.

But it is to the youth, that the evil example of self-indulgence is most pernicious. How can parents expect to train up their children in the simplicity and humility of the Christian Faith, if they themselves are walking after the flesh? May they seek for strength, to order all their conversation aright, and for qualification to discharge their solemn duties: that so, parental authority may be softened by affection, and filial love seasoned with fear. Endeavor to instil into the minds of your children an abhorrence of falsehood; an habitual reverence for our Almighty Creator; and a love for the Holy Scriptures. Accustom them early to self-restraint, to subordination, and to patience. Teach them respect for their superiors, modesty, sobriety, silence, submission. Train them, by some useful occupation, to habits of industry. Keep them, as far as it is in your power, from the evil practices and vain fashions of the world; and acquaint them early, and impress their minds seriously, with the nature and ground of our Christian profession.

The frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures is incumbent upon every member of our religious society, and especially upon parents and heads of families.—Where such are rightly concerned for the true welfare of those committed to their charge, we are persuaded that the frequent assembling of their children and domestics, for that purpose, would be required and practised as a Christian duty. They would, we doubt not, often experience such opportunities to be seasons of favor and refreshment; in which parents and children, masters and servants would be strengthened to keep in their respective stations, & to fill their respective duties, in the fear and counsel of the Lord.

We have been deeply affected at the loose condition in which lads and apprentices among us are often allowed to grow up. It would seem as if many were left without an eye to watch, a master to control, or a parent to guide their conduct. We entreat those among us, who have the charge of apprentices, to take them, if practicable, into their families; to train them in habits of industry and obedience, to guard them with a parental care, from evil example; and to bring them up in the love of the Holy Scriptures, and in the attendance of religious meetings.

Our predecessors maintained a faithful testimony, which will not, we trust, be abandoned among us, against the vain amusements of the world. Did we bring home to our consciences, the uncertainty of life; the utter darkness which shrouds the events of the next coming moment from our sight; and the unspeakable awfulness of death and judgment; we should see, at once, the nature and ground of this important testimony. We could not then waste the precious hours of life in worse than idleness; in feeding a vain mind; in attending immoral exhibitions; or in perusing books calculated to excite the passions, or to drown serious reflection, and tending more, perhaps, than any of the other devices of the enemy, to unfit the mind for instruction in the school of Christ.

How memorable in all these respects was the blameless and circumspect walking of our ancient Friends! Their justice and integrity inspired a confidence in the word of a Quaker, and established a reputation among men, which the experience of our own times has, in many instances, too much tarnished and impaired. Taught of that spirit which Jesus declared that the Father would send in his name, they were specially careful to build on the only sure foundation, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. From Him, as from an inexhaustible fountain, flowed the various testimonies which were given them to maintain. It was under the guidance of his Holy Spirit that they established an order and discipline in the Church, which should be supported, as they were instituted, in the love and meekness, the firmness and wisdom of the Spirit.

It is by our fruits that we must be known; and if we bring not forth the fruits of the Spirit; if we are not in a measure endued with that wisdom which is from above; which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits; we cannot experience a qualification for service in the Church. We earnestly desire that none may undertake to act in our meetings for discipline, who do not seek to be favored with a degree of this qualification, and that we may all examine strictly for ourselves, the ground on which we stand, before taking a part therein. It is the advice of our Yearly Meeting, given, we doubt not, under the influence of the holy Head of the Church, that the discipline of Society ought not to be committed to the unclean hands; and is only when administered in right authority, that we shall experience it to be a hedge and a defence about us. May we be enabled to keep it unimpaired on its right foundation, and for its true end; the preservation, in their purity, of the faith and testimonies of our predecessors!

We live in an age of much vain philosophy and presumptuous reasoning.—The adversary of our souls adapts his temptations to the secret weaknesses and to the peculiar disposition of each one of us. Let us beware that his subtle wiles come not in between us and our eternal salvation. For we may, in the deceitfulness of the human heart, mistake the workings of the natural passions, and the will of the natural man, for the influences of the unerring Spirit; we may pluck of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of forbidden things, supposing that it will make us wise unto salvation; we may presume to sit in judgment upon the very counsels of the Almighty. Let none among us deceive himself by vain imaginations. The knowledge of the true and living way can alone preserve us from such presumptuous sin. Unless we walk in the light, we cannot be the children of the light. If we do not experience the living operation of the Spirit, controling our desires and actions; cleansing us from envy, selfishness, uncharitableness, disputation; we can never become qualified to be taught the mysteries of the kingdom.

We earnestly desire that none among us may so far listen to the subtle insinuations of the adversary, as to doubt of the sacred truths contained in the Holy Scriptures. The Spirit and the Truth are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever: and no revelation thereof, in the present day, can contradict the authentic, recorded revelation of former times. That record should be consulted in the frame of mind, becoming a finite and dependent creature, with fervent desires for the illumination of the Spirit, not in the loftiness of man's wisdom, nor with the hardness and incredulity of the carnal heart. In proportion as we keep our eye single to the Truth, and walk in its light, shall we derive strength and confidence, refreshment and consolation from the perusal of the Holy Scriptures. How fearful should we then be of thinking ourselves wise above that which is written! How jealous of any interpretation thereof which tends to pervert, by allegorizing away its fundamental doctrines and authentic facts! Let none among us yield to the fallacious reasoning, which would persuade us, that the life, death, and resurrection, of Christ are of little concern to us in the present day; that his propitiation and sacrifice were types and shadows only, and not of saving efficacy to a world lying in wickedness. Let us watch & pray, that we may be preserved in humility from so dangerous an error.

It is an error which oftentimes makes its first approaches to the mind in the guise of a refined spirituality. It sometimes has its origin in an unwillingness to acknowledge, as objects of belief and faith, the things which are not, and cannot be seen; and which are above and beyond the comprehension of the human powers. In whatever way it approaches, it excites a spirit of speculation, which leads the mind from subjection to the cross of Christ. We feel deeply solicitous that none among us may be drawn away by this delusive spirit. It is a spirit which is never satisfied; which is always craving something new; which has no fixed landmarks of principle; and whose opinions and dispositions, in exact proportion as it gains the ascendancy in the mind, become alienated from the pure, meek, lowly, and peaceable spirit of Jesus. The gracious purpose of the Almighty, in the manifestation of his Son, and the gift of his Spirit, is declared to be, that all should repent, return and live. His revelations are designed as our rule of life, and not as food for curiosity and speculation. Let us endeavor to walk according thereto; to seek for deliverance from evil; to ask day by day, for our daily bread; and we shall, we doubt not, experience a preservation from this barren state, in which there are neither dew, nor rain, nor fields of offering.

Were all our solemn assemblies held in the fear, and in the name, which is the power, of the Lord; were we individually impressed with a proper sense of the awfulness of the duty of divine worship, what seasons of consolation and refreshment should we experience! Our deportment in meetings would be serious and weighty. We should feel the influence of one another's spirits, tendering and quieting our own. The bonds of brotherly kindness and of Christian fellowship would more and more draw us together. As brethren of the same household, and disciples of the same blessed and holy Redeemer; maintaining the same testimonies, and living in the faith which was once delivered to the saints; we should, indeed, keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Were we careful thus to live in the fear, as in the sight of the Searcher of hearts; a solemn covering, and a quiet, humble frame of mind would mark our demeanor. We should be hid in the secret of his presence from the pride of man, we should be kept secretly in his pavillion from the strife of tongues.

Finally, beloved friends, we desire that the Father of Mercies may be pleased to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit to fulfil his righteous law; that he would rebuild the waste places of our Zion, and beautify anew her paths: that so, our Society may shine again with the brightness of its rising, and see restored, judges as at the first, and consellors as at the beginning.

*Signed by direction, and on behalf of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, held the 29th of the Third Month*, 1827

PETER THOMPSON,
*Clerk to the Men's Meeting.*
MARY ELLIOTT,
*Clerk to the Women's Meeting.*

## Latest from France.

By the arrival of the packet ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received Paris papers to the 2d ultimo, which furnish the following particulars:

*Portugal.*—The sickness of the Princess Regent continued to be severe, by advices from Lisbon of the 16th May.—It is said that a number of the most influential men in the country had united an address to Don Pedro IV. representing the unsettled state of the kingdom, and the necessity of his visiting it immediately. M. le duc de Lafoens was President of the Deputation appointed to make propositions to the Brazilian Emperor.

*Spain.*—The Government entertained great apprehensions for the constitutionalists in Arragon and Andalusia. It was expected that on the return of the Court to Madrid in the middle of June, the Duke de San Carlos will be placed at the head of the Ministry. The friends of the Inquisition was much gratified by a royal decree, disbanding the *caladores reales*, (gendarmarie,) heretofore the only effectual instruments of the police.

*Greece.*—The manifesto of the Greek Government, addressed to the National Assembly, dated from Paros, April 7th, is animated and encouraging to the friends of their cause. It expresses deep gratitude to the European Philhellenists, to whose active exertions the melioration of affairs is ascribed. Eight months before the date of the manifesto, eastern and western Greece, it is said, were under the Turkish yoke; and now, "not an enemy is found from the environs of Athens to the point of Macrynoros, and the gates of Missolonghi." Karaiskaki, encamped not far from Athens, was constantly engaged in sharp skirmishes with the enemy. Other troops had arrived for the defence of the city under Colocotroni. The nation is congratulated on the arrival of Lord Cochrane. No allusion is made to America.

The Etoile mentions, 'among the lies of the day,' a statement in the Quotidenne and Journal des Commerce, that a naval expedition was preparing at Brest & Toulon, to enforce the execution of the last treaty with St. Domingo.

Accounts from Bordeaux on the 29th May, stated that the inundations were subsiding. They had been very great in some of the departments, impeding travelling, and destroying the corps.

From a Foreign Merchant who was lately in this city, some interesting information was received respecting the present Pacha of Egypt. From his account, it appears that the Pacha in addition to being a cotton grower on a large scale, carries on business as a manufacturer to a great extent. He has at present in Alexandria and the neighborhood not less than 18,000 weavers engaged in the manufacture of ticks and other kinds of coarse cotton goods. They are natives of the country, and are in an equally degraded condition as the rest of their countrymen. They weave the goods in houses belonging to the Pacha, and are tasked to the production of a certain quantity of cloth daily. As a recompense they receive subsistance, clothing, and lodging, but nothing more. For the sale of his goods the Pacha has agents at several towns in Sicily, and at Leghorn and Florence, to which places they are sent, and from whence they they find their way over the greater part of the Continent. For the purposes of this trade he had lately a vessel built at Leghorn, which is said to have cost upwards of 130,000 dollars.—*Glasgow paper.*

The public are desirous to know the name of the Member of Congress, who offered Gen. Jackson to make him President in one hour, if he would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Until the General himself shall satisfy the enquiry, it will be fruitless to offer any surmises on the subject.—General Jackson characterises him as a person of "high standing as a gentleman and Member of Congress;" while the Washington Telegraph presents the following unamiable picture of him: "He is a man of no pretensions to moral principle, has lived expensively for several years at the cost of others, borrowing money of whoever would trust him, without intending to pay, giving checks upon banks where he never had an account, defrauding militia officers of the late war of their compensation, keeping clients' money in his hands for years, and deceiving them by false information of their business."

[*Norfolk Herald.*

*Horrid Murder.*—It falls to our lot to record two of the most horrid murders, that have taken place, since the settlement of this country.

Mr. *John W. Grant*, who resides about twelve miles from this place, in Caswell county N. C. on the evening of the 29th ult. met with Mr. James P. Carbry, a schoolmaster, residing in the same county, and presented a gun at him, and observed he intended to kill him, Carbry insisted on his not shooting; but Grant regardless of his entreaties fired, and the whole contents of the gun, passed through the left arm, and lodged in the left side of Carbry,—he ran forty or fifty steps, and fell, and immediately expired. The cause of this unfortunate catastrophe, is said to be some unhappy dissentions in the family of Mr. Grant. As soon as Grant had committed this deed he mounted his horse, and proceeded forthwith to the house of Mr. Nicholas Wilkinson, of the same neighborhood, and hailed at the door, Wilkinson was lying on the bed asleep, the door was opened by Mrs. Wilkinson, who, upon discovering it was Grant, attempted to shut it again; but his superior strength enabled him to rush in by her and went to the bed side and informed Wilkinson he had come to kill him, and immediately deposited the load in his left side, Wilkinson died instantly. It is reported that Grant after being taken, observed he could have died in peace, if he had succeeded in killing three others whom he had sought that night. Grant is safely lodged in Caswell jail to await his trial in October next.—[*Danville Telegraph.*

*Fourth of July.*—We have to congratulate the Freemen of our country on another Anniversary of that great day which proclaimed us Sovereign and Independent; and nothing has transpired, in a national point of view, since our last Anniversary to shake the people in that just confidence which they repose in our Government and Laws. Having no cause of dispute, we remain at peace with the whole world; an enviable position, and what is just cause of exultation, we enjoy the good opinion of the whole world. Our national faith is unimpaired; our national energies are irrepressible; we have no heavy taxes, no oppressive burdens—our laws are mild and are equitably administered, and our homes are free from danger or want. It is our duty to return thanks to Divine Providence for these signal blessings, and to enjoy the day with hilarity, tempered with decorum and propriety.—[*N. Y. Enquirer.*

The Board for Internal Improvements met in this city on the 30th ult. agreeably to appointment; and adjourned on the 2d instant. Various subjects came under their consideration; but nothing sufficiently important to be detailed to the public. Our readers will be gratified to learn, that the Dredging Machine which is at work on the shoal below Wilmington, has reduced the Shoal upon which it has operated, *two feet*, and that Messrs. Nash and Brazier, Civil Engineers, are engaged in surveying and examining some of the largest and best tracts of our Swamp Lands, some of which are said to be of the first quality, and the best mode of draining which will be reported to our next General Assembly.

[*Raleigh Register.*

A project is in contemplation (says the Boston Patriot,) to extend the inland communication between the ocean and Lake Erie to the shores of Lake Michigan, by means of a canal improvement of the river Huron and Grand River. A meeting of the citizens of Detroit has been held in relation to this projected canal, the result of which we have not yet seen. When the distance by the natural water conveyance from Detroit to the southern extremity of lake Michigan, which is said to be nearly 800 miles, is compared with the estimated distance between the same places by the proposed canal, 150 miles only, the importance of the contemplated improvement is made at once manifest. Remarking on this subject, the Black Rock Gazette says—

"We confess that we have seen no late canal project, that strikes us as being of equal importance to this. This canal, if only once commenced, would immediately bring in such a flood of emigration, that Michigan would, at the next census, be numbered as another state in the Union. It would benefit Indiana and Illinois: it would lead the enterprising of the older states to view the incomparable beauty of Lake Michigan,—a lake occupying about 7 degrees of latitude, one bay of which (Green Bay) is 100 miles long and 20 broad.

When the Ohio canal is finished, and that of Michigan commenced; the laborers on the Ohio would be ready to act on that of Michigan.

Let an act of incorporation be granted by Congress; let the route of the canal be located; and then let the Commissioners of the land office offer the townships of land, on the route, at auction, (reserving sites for villages) and there is not a doubt but eastern capitalists would buy the lands and take up the stock of the canal.

And who can estimate the business that would then be transacted on the Erie canal, when the Ohio canal is in full operation, and that of Michigan in the full tide of successful experiment?—3000 boats, of all descriptions, already traverse the Erie and Champlain canals. Although this season was late, and some serious breaches have occurred in the canals, which interrupted the navigation, yet the months of April and May have paid an excess of the canal tolls of $30,000 into the coffers of the state, beyond the corresponding months of 1826. Already a duplicate canal from Utica to Albany is seriously thought of; double locks and towing paths on both sides with recesses, &c.

Blanks for sale at t

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, July 21, 1827.

### John Pool, Esq.

We are requested to say, will be held up as a candidate at the approaching election, to represent this county in the Commons at the next General Assembly.

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Our agricultural readers will find in our paper to-day, under the proper head, two original communications. The one respecting the formation of Agricultural Societies in this section of the State, particularly deserves the attention of our farmers.

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On Saturday last, our citizens were gratified to witness the launch of the schr. *Madison's Barge*, built by Charles Grice, Esq. of this town. She went off at the appointed time, in handsome style, in the presence of a large concourse of people who had assembled on the occasion.—She is about 80 tons burthen, of a beautiful model, and built of the best materials. It is said by those capable of judging that she will sail very fast.

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The papers for a week or two past teem with the particulars of the celebrations at different places, on the fifty-first anniversary of American Independence. The day has been hailed as one of public rejoicing and festivity throughout the Union.

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*Launch.*—A schooner of about 60 tons burthen, with masts and rigging standing, will be launched from the wharf occupied by Mr. John Boushall, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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FOR THE STAR.

Another objection to the Constitution of North Carolina is, that it allows to the towns of Newbern, Wilmington, Edenton, Salisbury, Fayetteville, Hillsboro' and Halifax a representative in the General Assembly. On what republican principle are these towns, independent of the Counties, in which they are situated, allowed this high privilege? Is it on the principle of population, or taxes, or both combined, or neither? Halifax and Hillsboro' contain, not more than from thirty to fifty voters each—Salisbury less than one hundred—Newbern, Wilmington, Edenton, and Fayetteville not as many each, as the smallest County, in the State. If these be any principles on which the representation of these towns can be justified, why are not Elizabeth-City, Washington, Murfresboro', Tarboro', Warrenton, Salisbury, Salem and several towns equally entitled to the benefit of it? Whether any of our towns, now entitled to representation, were so entitled before the revolution, I am unable to say, but am inclined to believe, that some of them were, because such a principle of representation is so easily traced to the English *rotten-Borough system*, as to induce a belief of its being borrowed from that country. If it was in practice here, under the Royal Government, the framers of our Constitution must have adopted it, without understanding its unequal and pernicious tendency. POPULUS.

*July 17th*, 1827.

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## Foreign Items

Received by the packet ship *New-York*, Capt. Bennett, arrived at New-York on Monday from Liverpool.

The news from Greece are favorable, Lord Cochrane, was reported to have struck a great blow, of what nature not mentioned.

Letters of the 27th ult. from Liverpool, state that on the 4th and 5th the demand for Cotton was extremely brisk, (10,000 bales being sold,) and prices were obtained which could not be realized at the close of the previous week. On the 6th and 7th the demand slackened, but prices did not give way, and the sales for the week would amount to about 20,000 bales.

The affairs of Turkey were evidently, according to the London Sun, to become a leading interest in Europe. The accounts from Vienna mention that great activity prevailed there in the department of foreign affairs, and it was understood that the proposals made by England and Russia to the Porte, relative to Greece, were about to be enforced by the European powers.

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The U. S. Ship *Constellation*, *Jesse Wilkinson*, Esq. commander, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday last from Pensacola, whence she sailed 30th ultimo, at which time the broad pendant of Commodore *Ridgley*, was flying on board the U. S. Ship *John Adams*.

The *Constellation* has been about 22 months, and it is a remarkable fact, that during so long a cruize she has only lost 4 men.

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The Board of Commissioners under the Convention with Great Britain for the adjustment of the article of the Treaty of Ghent, respecting indemnification for deported slaves, met in Washington on Tuesday last, to carry into effect the objects of their appointment. These Commissioners, our readers will recollect, are *Langdon Cheves*, of Pennsylvania, *James Pleasants*, of Virginia, and *Henry Seawell*, of North Carlina. The Clerk of the Commission is *Aaron Ogden*, of New-Jersey.—[*Nat. Int.*

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*Latest and Important from the Pacific.*—We have received, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser,) a Guayaquil paper of the 16th of April, from which we learn that a complete revolution has taken place in that city, as we anticipated, a few days since, without any bloodshed. That city, the first in Colombia to give even a partial sanction to the Bolivian Constitution, has been foremost in the counter-revolution in favor of the legitimate government, which we believe, is destined to a speedy triumph.

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*Delicate "innendo."*—The Boston Courier, remarking on a newspaper paragraph which announces the arrival of the celebrated *Joseph Lancaster* at New Haven, from Caraccas, says:

"There has always been something "peculiar" attending the migrations of Mr. Lancaster from place to place. He left Boston a few years ago under very "peculiar" circumstances. If he has brought with him from Caraccas any portion of the twenty-five thousand dollars he received from Bolivar, for *humbugging* the liberator, there are certain gentlemen in this state, who we doubt not, would feel a "peculiar" satisfaction in recognizing their quondam customer."

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*Republican Principles*—We do not know when we have seen a fairer evidence of practical Republicanism (the thing itself, not the name—the substance, not the shadow,) than is afforded in the following extract from a communication published in the Democratic Press, of Tuesday:

"Mr. ADAMS has been charged with apostacy and desertion of his party and principles, by his opponents, and this charge his friends have generally admitted, but for justifiable cause.—As the friend and avowed advocate of Mr. Adams' re-election, we deny the charge, and defy the proof. We assert that Mr. Adams' principles are the same now that they were in 1798. That if others have changed their principles, he has not. Nothing we believe, would wound his sensibility more, than the serious repetition of this charge to him personally.—The truth is, Mr. Adams never did act on party grounds, and never was the slave of any sect No party could ever claim him; and he was always as truly Republican thro' his whole life, as when sustaining the measures and Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON. This may be considered bold ground, but we will maintain it, and we challenge any evidence against it We say, in the language of Mr. Adams himself, in a private letter (from which we have been permitted to copy) written four years since, to a friend who had written to him in relation to the slanders against his character: "That characters of "persons presented to the public for "election to offices of trust should be "strictly, and even severely scrutinized, is both just and equitable.—"Far from objecting to the exercise "of this censorial power, as it res "pects myself, I do not complain "that it is extended to the transac"tions of my private life, and reaches "my religious opinions; that it dis"cusses my manners, my deport"ment, my temper, and inquires e"ven of the order of my domestic e"conomy, and the *principles* upon "which I receive and return visits. "Not that I have the presumption to "imagine that, in the issue of this "examination, I can escape the de"tection of errors and infirmities—"but because it is necessary to the "full and perfect development of the "elective franchise, and because, "relying upon the justice of the Peo"ple, I can neither refuse to abide "by the sentence of their judgment, "nor be reluctant at the exhibition "before them of all the evidence "which may tend to enlighten their "decision. It is not to be expect"ed that, under the excitement of "all the passions, incidental to a "popular election, the laws of truth "will be observed in the charges of "heated partisans; and, amidst all "the bitterness with which I have "been assailed, I have derived much "satisfaction, by inferring, from the "nature of the charges bro't against "me, the absence of such as might "have been less answerable."

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*An infallible remedy for the tooth-ache.*—A lady of this town has favored us with the following Receipt, which she says has never failed to produce the desired effect, although tried in innumerable instances. Make a solution of Camphor and pulverised Cayenne pepper; dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the affected tooth, and it will give instant relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of rag over the tooth for a few moments.—[*Wilmington Herald.*

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*Advice to Young Persons.*—Insult not misery, neither deride infirmity, nor ridicule deformity; the first shews inhumanity, the second folly, and the third pride. He that made him miserable, made thee happy to lament him: He that made him weak, made thee strong to support him: He that made him deformed, if he has made thee otherwise, shew not thy ingratitude to thy great Creator despising any of his creatures.

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*Love ill requited.*—Lieut. Yates, R. N. appeared at Marleybone street office on Saturday, to answer to a charge of assaulting his wife, an elegantly dressed female who stated that he had slapped her face, and actually pulled her out of the bed by her legs—the husband's defence was, that she had provoked him to it, for as they were lying in bed he complained of its being extremely warm, and yet his wife insisted on putting her arms round his neck, which induced him to slap her face. The lieutenant gave bail.

[The bachelors, poor miserable souls, may derive a drop of comfort from the reflection that they can, in this warm weather, repose upon their short and narrrow mattresses, and indulge in melancholy recollections of other days, till balmy sleep rocks their senses in forgetfulness—no arms, pure and fresh as alabaster, to wind about their necks—no smiling face or rosy cheek to slap, and no fear of Maryle Bone when they wake. "This is a consummation devoutly to be avoided."]

[*Balt. Gazette.*

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## Selected Summary.

The U. States Bank has declared a dividend for the last half year of three per cent.

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend for the last six months of three and a half per cent. The Bank of Cape-Fear has declared for the same period a dividend of three per cent.

A letter received at New-York from Caraccas, dated June 15th says, "A messenger arrived last night from Bogota.—Congress had met, and refused to accept the resignations of *Bolivar* and *Santander*.

The frigate Guerriere, built at Marseilles, for the Pacha of Egypt, is stated to have arrived in safety at Alexandria; but the Corvette is, said to have been taken by the Greeks and carried to Napoli.

A Massachusetts gentleman, in Baltimore, lately wrote that he had intended to send a fashionable Hat to his daughter, but was afraid to venture it on the deck of the packet, and could not get it down the *hatchway*.

*Indian Newspapers.*—A letter from a person residing among the Cherokee Indians, says the Indians contemplate the establishment of a paper for the purpose of circulating general Intelligence among the members of their nation.

Surveys and examinations are about to be made in Vermont, by a number of engineers, ordered thither by the United States Government, to ascertain the practicability of effecting an artificial water communication between Lake Champlain and Connecticut river.

The editor of the Easton, (Pa.) Sentinel has in his possession a *ham*, which, after being well prepared and smoked, weighs *sixty nine* and a *half pounds*.

*A Duel* was fought with axes in Philadelphia, lately between the captain and mate of a vessel from *Folly Landing*, on the deck of their vessel. They hacked one another in fine style, until the spectators had them taken before a magistrate.

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## PRICES CURRENT.

*Elizabeth-City, July, 21.*

*Bacon*—8 cents per pound.
*Butter*—20 cents per pound.
*Brandy* Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—40 cents.
*Rum*—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 43.
*Gin*—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
*Gunpowder*—per keg $7.
*Whiskey*—36 cts.
*Wheat*—60 a 62 1-2.
*Corn*—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
*Flaxseed*—75.
*Chocolate*—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
*Candles*—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
*Cheese*—10 a 12½.
*Coffee*—16 a 17 cts.
*Flour*—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
*Lard*—10 cents per pound.
*Meal*—per bushel, 50.
*Molasses*—per gallon, 37½ cts.
*Pork*—prime per bbl. $10.
*Pork*—mess per lb. $15.
*Sugar*—per cwt. $9 a 10.
*Salt*—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
*Shingles*—Building, $3 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
*W. O. Hhd. Staves*—$18 a 20.
*R. O.*—do. do. $10.
*Bbl. Staves*—$6 a 7
*Oil*—Linseed, $1.
*Oil*—Sperm, $1.
*Oil*—Fish, 40 a 45.
*Rice*—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
*Tobacco*—plug, 15 a 16.

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## Marine News.

### PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

*ARRIVED.*

13th, Schr. Blakely, Earl, from St. Thomas, with coffee and rum to A. Williams.

*DEPARTED.*

16th, Schr. Convoy, Sutton, for Newport, R. I. with corn and cotton,

17th, Schr. Phœbe S. Williams, Bennett, for Taunton, with corn by H. N. Williams.

*CLEARED.*

19th, Schr. Ann, Butler, for St. Barts, and a market, with staves and shingles by B. Tisdale.

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## CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Methodist Society in the upper end of this county, near the New-Land Meeting House, to commence on Thursday the 26th inst.

*July* 14.

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## NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of *William Fletcher*, deceased, I shall offer for sale at Hertford, on the 14th of the 8th month next, being second day of Court, the Lands belonging to said deceased in Perquimans County, lying on the River in the Old Neck, containing about 400 acres, all adjoining; a proportionable part is cleared and now in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are nearly new, and in good repair, consisting of a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN WHEAT HOUSE and other necessary out houses.

Terms made known on day of sale. For particulars apply to William Jones, or

AARON WHITE, *Executor.*

*The 30th of the 6th month* 1827. tds

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## MORE HERRINGS.

*I have just received, and offer for sale,*

114 barrels Herrings, warranted to be of the best quality.—Price $3 75 cts. per barrel.

Also

Offer for rent the house formerly occupied by Jos. Bartholomew.

Asa Rogerson.

*Elizabeth-City, June* 23.

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## RECEIVED

*Per brig Mary Hart, from St. Barts, and for sale by A. FOBES, jr.*

13 puncheons RUM,
1 hhd. and 10 bbls. SUGAR.

*July* 21.

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## BRUNSWICK.

## Mineral Springs.

It is with much pleasure the Proprietors of the Brunswick Mineral Springs inform the public, that they are now ready for the reception of company. Considerable additions have been made for the comfortable accommodation of visitors. The Stage from Petersburg, Va. and Raleigh, N. C. will convey passengers to our doors. Three large and airy rooms will be exclusively at the disposal of our guests. Guns, Musical Instruments, Chess-men, a selection of Books, Baths, (warm and cold) an excellent assortment of wines, &c. and every desirable article for the table, are provided; so that these Springs will be as desirable a retreat for the invalid, and for those who desire to escape disease, and to enjoy pleasure, as can be found in our State.—The Mineral qualities of the waters have not been analysed; but their beneficial effects on those who have used them, in restoring lost health and in giving freshness and bloom to the complexion, are not doubted; and speak more than any analysis could possible do, in their favour.—Grateful for the encouragement received the past season, when they labored under all the disadaantages incident to new undertakings; and convinced by experiment that they can come up to what they promise, the Proprietors will continue to exert themselves to secure the confidence of their friends, and to give satisfaction in every department of their establishment.

Board, per day, $1; Children and servants 50 cents; Horse 75 cents per day.

A. Powell & Co.

June 19, 1827.—J 21 *Lt.*

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## RUNAWAY

On the 22d of May last, a negro girl, bound to me by the County Court of Pasquotank. She is 15 or 16 years of age, very low in stature, thick and fleshy, and very black; has a brother living in Elizabeth-City known by the name of Mat Harney, who she resembles very much. Her proper name is *AXEY*, but I understand she now calls herself MARY.—It is supposed she has gone to Norfolk to get a passage to Liberia or some non-slaveholding state.

I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing her, and all masters of vessels from carrying her off, under the penalty of the law.

I will give *EIGHT DOLLARS* for her, if apprehended out of the County, and *FOUR DOLLARS* if taken in the county, and delivered to me, or secured in jail so I get her again, besides paying all reasonable expenses.

Richard Pool

*Pasquotank County, July* 21. *Et*

☞ Requested to be inserted once a week four weeks in the Norfolk Herald, and the account forwarded to the Star Office.

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## NOTICE.

*THE Subscriber offers for sale at Gates Court-House on Tuesday of County Court,*

### A Tract of Land

Lying in Gates County, about one and half miles from Sandy Cross, and about the same distance from Muddy Cross. The said land is as well timbered as any in Gates County, with good white Oak and Red Oak Timber. The number of acres is one hundred and fifty, more or less—Terms of the sale will be made known on that day at the Court House.

Alfred M. Trotman.

*July* 14 *Tf*

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## CHOCCO SPRINGS.

*Nine miles South of Warrenton, N. C.*

THIS well known, healthy and delightful *Watering Place*, is again open for the reception of company, where my friends and the public are respectfully assured that every exertion will be tried to render their situation during the season as agreeable as that of visiters heretofore has been; having used all precaution to provide every department of the establishment with all requisites each of which will be superintended by well qualified attendants and servants.—The accommodations are extensive and affords a number of private *bed rooms*, which will be particularly attended to: The charges for Board will be for

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ladies and Gentlemen, per day* | $1 00 |
| *Childen and Servants, do.* | 0 50 |
| *Horses* - - - - - - | 075 |

Ann Johnson.

*June* 21st 1827. *Bt*

## POETRY.

SELECTED.

### Selection for Saturday.

He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not

All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever.

The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold;
As careless of the noon day heats,
And fearless of the evening cold.

Nipp'd by the wind's unkindly blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

So blooms the human face divine,
When youth its pride of beauty shows,
Fairer than spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the virgin rose.

Or worn by slowly rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day;
The fading glory disappears,
The short-lived beauties die away.

Yet these, now rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far, shall shine;
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline.

Let sickness blast, and death devour,
If Heaven must recompense our pains;
Perish the grass, and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God remains.

*From the American Monthly Magazine.*

### WOMAN.

*By James Stewart.*

When half creation's works were done,
Just formed the stars, the glowing sun,
And softly blushing skies;
And wide across earth's dewy lawn
Gleamed the first glances of the dawn,
And flowers began to rise.

Clad in her robe of tender green,
Nature delighted, viewed the scene,
Pleased with each novel form,
And from each sweetly op'ning flower,
From hill and vale and shady bower,
She culled some lovely charm.

Soft o'er the lily's glowing white,
Tinged with the trembling ray of light,
She shed the roses flush;
Just as the first-born morning gale,
Light breathing o'er the spicy vale,
Deepened its virgin blush.

She drew the diamond from the mine,
And lustre from the stars that shine
Amid the cloudless sky;
And purest pearls obscurely spread,
In ocean's dark and gloomy bed,
Remote from mortal eye.

She took the balmy vi'let's blue,
The sweet carnations mellow hue,
Rich with the tear of night;
Though the young beam of rising day
Had melted half that tear away,
In the first stream of light.

And now in elegance arrayed,
Her last, her fairest work she made,
Almost a seraph's frame;
To animate this form was given
A gentle spirit sent from heaven,
And WOMAN was her name.

Then o'er her softly smiling face
She lavished every winning grace,
And every charm was there;
Upon her eye, the vi'let's blue,
Upon her cheeks, the roses hue,
The lily every where.

Yes, on that eye was seen to play
The lustre of the stellar ray,
The diamond's humid glow!
She threw, to form her bosom's globe,
Life's tender flush and beauty's robe,
On wreaths of virgin snow.

Then Woman's lips in smiles withdrew
Their veils of rich carnation hue,
And pearls appeared beneath:
And blest Arabia seemed to pour
The perfumes of its spicy store,
To mingle with her breath.

Hark! hark, she speaks, and silver strains
Melodious floating o'er the plains,
A nameless joy impart!
The nightingale has caught the tone,
And made that melting voice his own,
That vibrates on the heart.

Fond Nature cast her glance around
The glowing sky, the flowery ground
The day diffusing sun;
On Woman last, her darling child,
She gazed; and said, with accent mild,
"Creation's work is done."

### Pleasure.

How sweet is Pleasure when it's sought
By gallant steps and peaceful mind;
But should it ere from time be bought,
You'd find it baffle like the wind. S.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Widow and her Son.

Not a more beautiful vale ever inspired pastoral poets in Arcadia, nor did Sicilian shepherds of old ever pipe to each other for prize of oaten reed, in a lovelier nook, than where yonder cottage stands, shaded, but scarcely sheltered, by a few birch trees. It is in truth not a cottage—but a shieling of turf, part of the knoll adhering to the side of the mountain. Not another dwelling—even small as itself—within a mile in any direction. Those goats that seem to walk where there is no footing along the side of the cliff, go off themselves to be milked at evening, to a house beyond the hill, without any barking dog to set them home. There are many foot-paths, but all of sheep except one leading through the coppice-wood to the distant kirk. The angler seldom disturbs those shallows, and the heron has them to himself, watching often with motionless neck all day long. Yet the shieling is inhabited and has been so by the same person for a good many years. You might look at it for hours, and yet see no one so much as moving to the door. But a little smoke hovers over it—faint as mist—and nothing else tells that within is life.

It is inhabited by a widow, who once was the happiest of wives, and lived far down the glen, where it is richly cultivated in a house astir with many children. It so happened, that in the course of nature, without any extraordinary bereavements, she outlived all the household, except one, on whom fell the saddest affliction that can befal a human being—the utter loss of reason. For some years after the death of her husband and all her other children, this son was her support; and there was no occasion to pity them in their poverty, where all were poor. Her natural cheerfulness never forsook her; and although fallen back in the world, and obliged in her age to live without many comforts she once had known yet all the past gradually was softened into peace, and the widow and her son were in that shieling as happy as any family in the parish.—He worked at all kinds of work without, and she sat spinning from morning till night within—a constant occupation, soothing to one before whose mind past times might otherwise have come too often, and that creates contentment by its undisturbed sameness and visible progression. If not always at meals, the widow saw her son for an hour or two every night, and throughout the whole Sabbath-day. They slept, too, under one roof; and she liked the stormy weather when the rains were on for then he found some ingenious employment within the shieling, or cheered her with some book lent by a friend, or with the lively or plaintive music of his native hills. Sometimes in her gratitude, she said that she was happier now than when she had so many other causes to be so; and when occasionally an acquaintance dropped in upon her solitude, her face welcomed every one with a smile that spoke of more than resignation; nor was she averse to partake the sociality of the other huts, and sat sedate among youthful merriment when summer or winter festival came round, and poverty rejoiced in the riches of content and innocence.

But her trials, great as they had been, were not yet over: for this, her only son, was laid postrate by a fever; and when it left his body, he survived hopelessly stricken in mind. His eyes, so clear and intelligent, were now fixed in idiotcy, or rolled about unobservant of all objects living or dead. To him all weather seemed the same—and if suffered, he would have laid down, like a creature void of understanding, in rain or on snow, not being able to find his way back for many paces from the hut. As all thought and feeling had left him, so had speech—all but a moaning as if pain or woe, which none but a mother could bear to hear without shuddering—but she heard it during night as well as day, and only sometimes lifted up her eyes as in prayer to God. An offer was made to send him to a place where the afflicted are taken care of, but she beseeched charity for the first time—such alms as would enable her, along with the earnings of her wheel, to keep her son in the shieling; and the means were giving her from many quarters to do so decently, and with all the comforts that other eyes obsevered, but of which the poor object himself was insensible and unconscious. Thenceforth it may almost be said, she never more saw the sun, nor heard the torrents roar. She went not to the kirk, but kept her Sabbath where the paralytic lay—and there she sung the lonely psalm, and said the lonely prayer, unheard in Heaven, as many despairing spirits would have thought—but it was not so—for in two years there came a meaning to his eyes, and he found a few words of imperfect speech, among which was that of 'Mother.' Oh! how her heart burned within her, to know that her face was at last recognized! To feel that her kiss was returned, and to see the first tear that trickled from eyes that so long had ceased to weep! Day after day, the darkness that covered his brains grew less and less deep—to her, that bewilderment gave the blessedness of hope; for her son now knew that he had an immortal soul, and one evening joined faintly, and feebly, and erringly in prayer. A few weeks afterwards he remembered only events and scenes long past and distant—and believed that his father, and all his brothers and sisters, were yet alive. He called upon them by their names to come and kiss him—on them, who had all along been buried in the dust. But his soul struggled itself into reason and remembrance—and he at last said, 'Mother! did some accident befal me yesterday at my work down the glen? I feel weak, and about to die!' The shadows of death were indeed around him—but he lived to be told much of what had happened—and rendered up a perfectly unclouded spirit unto the mercy of his Saviour. His mother felt that all her prayers had been granted in that one boon—and when the coffin was borne away from the shieling, she remained in it with a friend, assured that in this world there could for her be no more grief. And there in that same shieling, now that years have gone by, she still lingers, visited as often as she wishes by her poor neighbors—for, to the poor sorrow is a sacred thing—who, by turns, send one of their daughters to stay with her, and cheer a life that cannot be long, but that, end when it may, will be laid down without one impious misgiving, and in the humility of a Christian's faith.

[*Blackwood's Magazine.*

### Kissing the Bride.

*The following letter from a Bride to the Editor of a Massachusetts paper, contains some truth as well as humor:*

Sir—I herewith send a bit of wedding cake. I am in a very bad humour, I assure you; which you know ought not to be, the very day one is married. It is not at my husband, though dear good man he is. Oh! I was vexed beyond endurance last evening. That vile practice! Would you believe it? An hundred and fifty kisses! of all sorts and sizes, fair and foul, from old and young, from male and female! Faugh! could any bride endure all that and preserve her temper? Such cargoes of snuff! such showers of tobacco spittle! such fumes of tobacco smoke! No poor man covered with vermin was ever more drenched. If this fashion of the whole company kissing the bride must be followed, in the name of all that's decent, let old granddaddies burn out their pipes before they offer to poke them under your very nose. And those whose throats are at best so many sepulchres, I would advise before they go to a wedding, to fill their pocket with cloves, cinamon, or coriander seed, and commence chewing at least an ounce before the marriage ceremony begins.

Only think of a poor creature standing up an hour and a half after the blessed knot was tied, only to be nozzled and slobbered over by all the masculine gender of the neighbourhood! Only think of a delicate, modest female standing like a target the object of all the lip-shots of a large corps of militia! and then I thought I should have dropped down with fatigue; I verily believe I used an ounce of hartshorn to keep me from fainting. But vexed as I was, Mr. Editor, I could not, to gain the world, help from laughing sometimes at the queer spectacle we all made. And you would have laughed too, if you had been there. Only imagine, if you please, the chief person of the group, Dorothy Daffodil, at the right hand of my dear spouse, and a crowd of men, like a swarm of flies round a cup of molasses all pressing forward, and making up their lips ready for a smack; and then one after another, poking their snouts into my very face, and me wiping my face every whipstitch, to appear a little decent. But the most ludicrous part of the exhibition was to see a bashful fellow go through the manœuvres.—Like a shy trout venturing up to the bait—advancing a little and then darting back among the reeds—you might behold the poor man with heart beating audibly, coming forward with a cautious step, stooping sometimes through fear, or slipping behind the friendly corporation of some broad backed fellow a little ahead. Having advanced within a yard or so, you might see him as if afraid his courage would fail by delay, dart forward from behind his shelter, snatch a kiss, and be off in the twinkling of an eye. But alas! ludicrous as it may appear, my poor cheek had to suffer in consequence of it, and even now bears the mark inflicted on it willingly by Simon Snaggletooth

Some of the old fellows must needs buss me, they said, on both sides of my face—and some of them said my breath was as a rose in October, and others that it was as fragrant as a load of new made hay. Some of the old fellows, with one foot in the grave and the other on the brink, said they kissed my grandmother and my mother, and now I suppose that they think they have capped the climax of gallant exploits by nozzling over me as though I was a mere baby.

I pitied my poor husband, poor man, to be obliged to stand and look on as silly as a fool, and see his new married wife gaumed over. I believe in my soul he would have knocked down half a dozen of my persecutors, had he been left to the guidance of his own unadulterated feelings instead of being restrained by the rules of etiquette. But Mr. Editor, after all my sufferings and vexations, here I am alive, and I pray heaven I never may be married again, till the custom of kissing the bride by wholesale is done away.—Yours sincerely.

*The Stream of Life.*—The following beautiful passage is from a Sermon preached by Bishop Heber, to his parishioners, a short time before his departure for India, in 1823:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its grassy borders.—The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands, we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood and amid objects more striking and magnificent.—We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passes before us; we are excited by some equally short-lived success, or depressed and miserable by some equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us; we may be ship wrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and the earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and the Eternal.

"And do we still take so much anxious though for future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find by sad experience that the Creator only is permanent? or shall we not rather lay aside every weight & every sin which doth most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as way-faring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest we have obtained in his mercies."

From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

### 'I will By and Bye.'

Zounds! sir, you may as well swear that you will never do it! I'm out of all patience with these 'by and bye' folks.—An hour of the present time is worth a week of the future.

Why, I know a bachelor who is as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him—but he has been putting off the happy time, from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry 'by and bye,' till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still 'resolving' and I fear 'will die the same.'

He that would gather the roses of matrimony must wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and the thorns, why, poor Richard says, put it off till September—'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremiah Careless. When he put up my horses into the stables, he took me to his barn floor to see some fine white wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards of the barn was near falling, and he had better nail it. 'I will by and bye,' he. Things about the farm looked though 'by and bye' folks lived there. Next morning the boys came running with sad news. An unruly bull had got off the board, and the cattle had got and breakfasted on the white wheat. old Brindle, the best cow in the was foundered so that she died. two nails worth a penny, and five of time would have saved the life of Brindle and the white wheat in the gain.

Passing by my neighbor Nodwell's other day, I saw that his wife had a fine garden, and the early peas shooting above the ground. 'It well said I, neighbor—but there is in the fence, which you had better or the hogs will ruin your garden. will 'by and bye' said he. Happened to go by there two days after, I was ened with the cry of 'Who ee, who —stu-boy, stu-boy"—a drove of had come along, and while my was taking a nap, they had crawled the broken fence and destroyed the of a week. 'Never put off till to row what you can do to-day,'—Richard says.

ORIGIN AND UTILITY OF

### Dancing.

Dancing claims its origin from the ages of the world. Joy and were at first expressed by the motions of the body, by irregular and springs, but, in process of time, irregular movements were regulated the sound of the voice and of musical struments. Then, the motions body and arms and the features also gan to express, after some acknowledged principles, the passions of man. According to the impulse of these, the feet moved either slowly or quickly.

Dancing has been in use among the people of the earth, rude or it constituted not only a part of their education, but also of their religion. At the deliverance of the Hebrews and the crossing of the Red Sea, Moses instituted festivals and dances; David danced before the holy ark; Socrates learned dancing from Aspasia; the Cretan and Spartan soldiers danced when going to attack their enemies; the Savages dance around their idols and upon the tombs their fathers. The smoke of ancient sacrifices ascended to heaven amidst cries of joy and dances; all nature smiled at the public festivals and rejoicings.

It is to dancing that young people are indebted for that elasticity of their limbs, that ease in the motion of their bodies, those polite and agreeable manners, and prepossessing graces which are all ornamental in society. The domain of dancing is immense. This art possesses unbounded advantages and well acknowledged attributes. It certainly enhances, embellishes, and perfects the work of nature. To enter an assembly and salute the company with unaffected ease; to approach a person with affection; to present or receive any thing; to sit down with an agreeable deportment; to drive away awkward timidity and *mauvaise honte* which denote weakness of character; to display a frank and open countenance, sweet and agreeable manners, to banish a foppish and sometimes insolid appearance; such are the objects and benefits derived from this elegant art.

*Riding on Horseback.*—"A man never feels so proud or sanguine as when he is bounding on the back of a fine horse. Cares fly with the first curvet; and the very sight of a spur is enough to prevent one committing suicide. What a magnificent creature is man, that a brute's prancing hoof can influence his temper or his destiny!—and truly however little there may be to admire in the rider, few things in this admirable world can be conceived more beautiful than a horse, when the bloody spur has thrust some anger in his resentful side. How splendid to view him with his dilated nostril, his flaming eye, his arched neck, and his waving tail, rustling like a banner in a battle,—to see him champing his slavered bridle, and sprinkling the snow from upon the earth, which his hasty hoof seems almost as if it scorned to touch."

*Allegory.*—Happiness and virtue are twins, which can never be divided; they are born and flourish, or sicken and die together. They are offsprings of good sense and innocence, and while they continue under the guidance of such parents they are invulnerable to injury, and incapable of decay.

The English edition of *Sir Walter Scott's* life of Napoleon, will be extended to nine volumes.

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